

he Macdonald FARM Journal



OL. 22, No. 3

MARCH, 1961

What is Certified Seed?



Choose Grass and Legume
Seed with Care

Fordyce Corner History



Cereal Recommendations for
Quebec



Easter Candies

Let's Do Something About School Drop-Out

Editorial

Better Seed Means Better Crops!

1961 has been designated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) as World Seed Year. How to provide enough food for a constantly expanding world population — growing at the rate of about 150,000 every 24 hours — is a most urgent problem. This comes home as a problem of better crops, higher yields from better seed. According to Mr. J. J. de Jong of F.A.O. in Rome "There are very good reasons to think that if all farmers, foresters and horticulturists were using first quality seed, world crops could be increased by 25 per cent and in most under-developed countries this increase could reach 50 per cent."

In Yugoslavia a team of four F.A.O. experts introduced some high-yielding wheats in 1957 the average yields rose from 1100 kilograms per hectare to 1700 kilograms per hectare in 1959. The country is now self-supporting in wheat.

In the United Arab Republic, an increase of 53 per cent was effected through the introduction of improved varieties of wheat.

In five Central American countries—including El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, the yield of cotton was increased from 300,000 to 550,000 bales over a five-year period through the use of improved varieties.

In Brazil, a new variety of coffee has increased yields from 500 kilograms of clean coffee per hectare to between 1,000 and 4,500 kilograms per hectare according to conditions.

These add up to the obvious conclusion that "better seed means better crops."

How many of our farmers are aware of this fact—are you? Over the past seven years the Department of Agriculture of Quebec has conducted Seed Drill Surveys to

determine the status of seed used by farmers. Seed samples were taken from the seed drill and the farmer questioned with reference to source, cleaning methods, etc. The samples were then sent to the laboratory of the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, for analysis and grading. A total of 6,734 samples were taken representing 24 countries.

52.7 per cent of the samples were classed as rejected for seed, yet this was the seed on 52.7 per cent of the farms—a startling statistic for progressive agriculture. The reason for rejection was overwhelmingly because of weeds—61 per cent rejected because of primary noxious weeds, 3.5 per cent because of poor germination, the remainder rejected because of secondary noxious or other weeds.

Even more shocking was the discovery that only 0.7 per cent of the seed used could be definitely identified as pedigreed—that is, Registered or Certified. Less than one farmer in 100 could be certain of the variety that he was sowing. Would 99 per cent of our farmers be satisfied to purchase non-descript animals—an unknown bull for their herd? The answer to this question is an emphatic No! Then why the apathy with respect to their seed? For too long the attitude has been that since the income is from the sale of the animal product therefore the animal is most important on the farm. Ask yourself this question—does the animal create food from your basic resources, the soil, the water and the air? Only your crops can do this—the animals form a vital link connecting this material to the saleable product. Let us maximize our crop production and maintain the maximum efficiency of our animals to give us our highest production per acre of our farms.

Pay the same attention to your crops as to your animals—know the pedigree of what you sow and what is recommended for your area. If improved varieties can pay off in Yugoslavia or Guatemala will not the same happen here?

"Better seed means better crops" is not intended as a catching advertising slogan. It is a fact supported by evidence from all parts of the globe—let us begin to apply it here!

Prof. Howard A. STEPPLE
Chairman of the Department of Agronomy

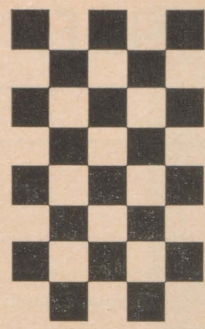
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1961 SEED BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS AVAILABLE

The Quebec Department of Agriculture has just announced that the recommendations of the Quebec Seed Board are now available for distribution. This booklet which lists the different varieties of cereals and legumes found to be best suited to Quebec agriculture is available from the Research Division, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Quebec, from the Agronome in any county. It may also be had by writing Macdonald College, P.Q.

It is very important to choose the best kind and variety of cereals, grains, and forage crops, to provide the best yields for fields and pastures. This booklet lists the recommended varieties for each region as observed by tests conducted by the Quebec Seed Board. Before ordering seeds for 1961, the Quebec Department of Agriculture suggests that farmers should look over this pamphlet for recommendations for their area.

MUCH OF THE SEED CANADIAN FARMERS USE ISN'T WORTH PUTTING IN THE GROUND!



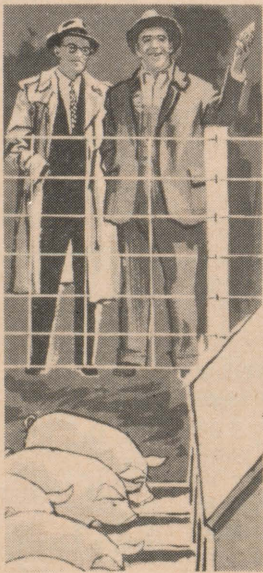
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Observations

FIRE THE DRIVER!

Just the other day we heard of a train engineer reporting the licence number of a school bus which he narrowly missed at a crossing. Seems the bus failed to stop. This isn't the first such instance. Not long ago on a cold frosty morning another school bus crossed a track in front of a freight without stopping. Frightened pupils reported the incident to parents and a teacher who was also on the bus corroborated their evidence. When the school board was advised, they admonished the driver, but didn't fire him.

We question this action. This driver was proven careless once and we understand this wasn't the first time he had failed to stop at crossings. Can the school board afford to take a chance? No. Can the parents take a chance on the school board? No. Parents should keep a check on these things. After an accident happens, it will be too late, and reports of narrow misses are too numerous to ignore.

MARGARINE SHOULD BE PURPLE

Campaigns to permit the yellow colouring of margarine have been in the news in both Ontario and Manitoba recently. Similar campaigns will likely get underway in Quebec as soon as margarine is legalized. While we agree that margarine should be available to any consumer wishing to buy it, we object to having it coloured yellow.

The demand to have it coloured yellow is an attempt to trade on the consumer acceptability and good will which butter has built up over the years. If anyone denies this, then let him explain why it should be coloured anyway. No, in our opinion margarine should never be sold in a colour or form which confuses it with butter. Colour it mahogany brown or jade green or purple—or just leave it white, but don't sell it for something it just is not.

PAY UP — OR SUFFER

Legal experts in Britain have been pondering the relative effectiveness of their own oft-verbose dunning communications and that of the following letter written by a lawyer in India, in achieving the desired results:

"Dear Sir: Unless you pay the ... rupees that you owe me... within seven days of this date, we shall take such steps as will cause you the utmost damned astonishment."

This terse missive was published recently in the English Law Society's Gazette.

* * *

COVER

The crest on the cover reminds Canadians that the Food and Agriculture Organization is promoting 1961 as World Seed Year. Objective of the World Seed Campaign is to raise the standard of living through increased returns from the land, with minimum capital investment and minimum change of local production patterns. Secondary objectives of the Campaign are stimulation of plant breeding, integration of varietal research, establishment of seed certification, improvement of seed testing, and organization and control of the seed trade.

The Quebec Seed Board and its Cereal Recommendations

by Paul METHOT

Secretary Quebec Seed Board,
Quebec Department of Agriculture



According to its constitution, the object of the Quebec Seed Board is to act as an advisory body for this Province in connection with its seed weeds:

- by enlisting the co-operation and better understanding of all workers engaged in seed production or seed distribution;
- by studying the suitability of varieties or classes of the various crops for the different parts of the Province;
- by guiding the work of production and dissemination of good seed in the various districts;
- by surveying, each year, the domestic supply of seed and informing the distributors of the best source of supply;
- by fostering the production of registered and certified seed;
- by publishing a list of varieties recommended for crop production;
- by any other means advisable.

The Quebec Seed Board is not an administrative body. It is organized to obtain information related to seeds of farm crops and to advise on the subject.

In most classes of farm crops there are numerous varieties which differ widely in such characteristics as yield, quality and adaptability. Only a very few are best suited to any part of the country. With a choice of the most suitable varieties in mind, the Quebec Seed Board has had special committees working on the problem for several years. These committees are thoroughly familiar with conditions existing in different parts of the Province. It has had the cooperation of the Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges where extensive variety tests are carried on for this purpose.

From the standpoint of efficiency in multiplying, distributing, and marketing of seed it is desirable to restrict the number of varieties as much as possible.

However, different conditions prevail in different parts of the Province, and the different uses to

which the several crops are put make it impossible to confine recommendations to only one variety.

Cereal Varieties Recommended

Montreal Region

OATS: Glen — Shefford — Garry — Roxton

BARLEY: Parkland — York — Montcalm

Eastern Townships

OATS: Glen — Shefford — Garry

BARLEY: Parkland — York — Montcalm

Lower St. Lawrence

OATS: Glen — Garry — Shefford

BARLEY: Montcalm — York — Parkland

Lake St. John

OATS: Glen — Shefford — Garry

BARLEY: York — Parkland — Montcalm — Fort

Gaspé Peninsula

OATS: Glen — Shefford — Fundy

BARLEY: York — Parkland — Montcalm

Abitibi-Temiskaming

OATS: Glen — Shefford

BARLEY: Nord — Parkland

These varieties are listed according to preference.

In the early maturing group of oats the *Glen*, developed at Macdonald College, is at present the most popular variety on account of its wide adaption. It has given very good results everywhere in the province. It has large kernels and medium percentage of hull as well as considerable resistance to stem rust and some resistance to leaf rust. It is susceptible to smut. *Fundy* — has been developed at the Experimental Farm of Fredericton and is specially recommended for the Gaspé Peninsula and the Maritimes Provinces.

Shefford — Developed at Macdonald College. It is a very good quality oats, with large kernels and very low percentage of hull. But the yield of this variety is reduced when it is not harvested at the proper time for one reason or another.

Garry — is the only medium early maturing variety recommended by the Board. It has become very prominent in the last few years, because of its high yield, strong straw, and resistance to crown rust, stem rust and smut.

Roxton — is another very good variety developed at Macdonald College. But, as it is in the late maturing group, it is recommended only for the Montreal region. The big demand is for earlier varieties in the balance of the province.

For the barley crop, five varieties are suggested:

Fort — developed by the Research Branch — Ottawa, has a strong straw, smooth beards, but it has not given very good results in the Province, outside of the Lake St. John district.

Montcalm — developed at Macdonald College. It is very good malting and feeding barley with smooth beards, but it is losing popularity on account of the weakness of its straw.

Nord — an early maturing variety developed at the Experimental Farm of Kapuskasing and specially recommended for the north western section of Quebec.

Parkland — is a good barley developed at the Experimental Farm of Brandon. It has a fairly strong straw, is suitable for malting as well as feed. Beards are smooth.

York — developed at Ontario Agricultural College. It has fairly strong straw. Beards are smooth. It is not suitable for malting, but specially recommended for grain mixtures with Glen or Shefford oats.

The Quebec Seed Board also recommends Wheat — Fall Rye — Buckwheat — Field Beans — Field Peas and Grain Millet varieties. Also Hybrid Corn for silage and

(Continued on page 17)



Each plot is clipped and green forage from a measured area is collected in a mower pan and transferred to a canvas (left). The green forage is then carefully weighed (right). A small sample is taken, dried and the percentage of dry matter is calculated. Yields of dry forage per acre are then calculated. This operation is repeated at each cutting at least four times for each mixture or variety in all Quebec Board Forage Trials. There were 95 of these trials in 1960 with an average of about 30 plots in each trial.

Choose Grass and Legume Seed with Care

New Varieties and Strains of these Seeds Are Being Developed. Obtain Adequate Information Before You Buy.

by:

Prof. J. S. BUBAR,
Department of Agronomy

Testing Procedures

Plant breeding work with the hay and pasture crops has lagged behind the cereals and corn, not so much because of the inability of the breeders to produce improvements as to a general lack of interest by seed producers in multiplying pedigreed forage seed. Several recent developments are expected to overcome this block in multiplication for forage crop varieties.

The 1960 revision of the Seeds Act limits the use of variety names to certified seed. *This means that forage crop seed purchased by name is certified to perform in the way the named variety is supposed to perform.* Before 1960, the name could be applied to seed not certified and the farmer buying this seed might get something quite different from the expected. It should now be possible for a private company to produce, advertise and market its own improved variety. It will no longer be possible for a competitor to sell something different under the same variety name. The development of excellent seed multiplication facilities, especially in the Western United States, is another factor that should encourage private companies to develop, multiply, advertise and market their own varieties.

Private Breeding To Increase

The same situation is developing in the United States where private

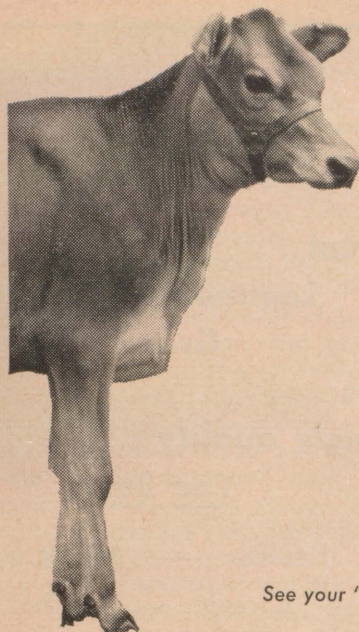
firms, including the large hybrid corn seed companies, have lured several of the best plant breeders away from government and university plant breeding stations.

Private plant breeding of forage crops has reached its greatest development in Holland, where it is estimated that 85 per cent of the forage seed marketed is of improved varieties. These varieties serve to reduce the risk of crop failure, to produce higher yields or to produce higher quality feed, so that the livestock producer can increase his production on his present farm and reduce his per unit costs. Once these new varieties become available, it should pay a farmer to use them. Those who do not make use of them will find themselves at a disadvantage in competition with those who do.

We must also recognize that many of these improved varieties will not be suitable in Quebec. Those that are not suitable for any area in Canada will not receive a licence for sale in Canada, which provides the farmer with some protection against his being sold varieties entirely unsuited to our conditions. We can expect the seed trade to produce good varieties and to advertise them extensively, but we cannot expect them to specify geographic areas where these are unsuitable. They do not possess the extensive network of testing facilities that permit them to obtain the necessary information.

The Quebec Seed Board has the use of the necessary testing facilities and is responsible for providing information on suitable crop varieties for Quebec. The Hay and Pasture Committee of this Board deals with the forage crops. This committee met on January 31st and February 1st, 1961, at the new Coopérative Fédérée headquarters in Montreal. The results of ninety-five individual trials conducted in Quebec in 1960, dealing with varieties and mixtures for hay and pasture, were given detailed consideration. Many of these trials are carried over a four year period, so data from previous years as well as from 1960 were also considered. The final results of these deliberations are released in the form of "Recommendations of the Quebec Seed Board". No changes were decided upon at the 1961 meeting because no revision will be published until after the 1962 meeting.

Present policy is to test a new variety at several locations over a period of about four years before it will be added to the list of recommended varieties. Thus, seed of a new variety of alfalfa was first seeded in 1956 in some trials in Quebec. This has been harvested and compared with the existing recommended varieties from 1957 until 1960. Sufficient data were collected by the end of 1960 to indicate this variety is worthy of



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recommendation. It will probably appear in the next published list of recommendations. In the past, the recommendation has appeared at about the same time as seed became available on the market. In future, we hope the private breeders will be able to multiply seed more rapidly. This will mean that the recommendations will also have to be made more rapidly.

The expected influx of new varieties will require increased testing with facilities already being used to capacity. Present government policy is to reduce testing on the Experimental Farms. The policies that are developed to permit the Hay and Pastures Committee to deal with the expected increased work will depend to a large extent on farmer demand for this information. I shall now review the situation with the individual forage crops as indicated by our 1960 data, so that you can better understand the present situation and see for yourselves the developments that can be expected in the near future.

Alfalfa

The first crop considered was alfalfa. The present recommendation lists *Du Puits*, *Narragansett*

and *Vernal* and the 1960 data indicate that these should continue to be recommended. In addition, a variety bred by a private firm in Sweden named *Alfa* appears quite satisfactory to serve the same purpose as *Du Puits*—and if anything *Alfa* may be the better of the two. No decision was taken on the inclusion of this variety in the recommended list, since the Committee was informed that the recommendations would not be revised until after the 1962 meeting. It was also pointed out that the performance of *Rhizoma* is good, especially in more northern parts of our area. This variety was once recommended but has been dropped because of a lack of seed. Some potential new varieties bred at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to replace *Rhizoma* were seeded in trials in Quebec in 1960. Also five potential varieties from Cornell University were seeded in 1960. There is a good chance that some of these will prove particularly suited to Quebec conditions. These and some commercially-produced European varieties are already included in our trials. Some potential varieties from the commercial breeders in the United States are already under test in some Mid-Western States

and we shall start testing these as soon as seed becomes available to us.

White Clover

While no specific variety of White Clover is listed in the present recommendations other than a general recommendation of the Ladino type, we anticipate that a considerable number will come on the market in the next few years. Preliminary evaluation is being carried out at Normandin, where forty different entries were seeded in a trial in 1959. Several of these are the product of private breeders in Europe. It looks as if a large portion of these will not be suited to our conditions. Some of these will probably be suited to other parts of the country and may receive licences for sale in Canada. Again, the Hay and Pasture Committee should be able to provide reasonable information on the desirability or lack of desirability of these varieties.

Red Clover

Red clover does not appear to be receiving much attention by private breeders although it is the most

extensively used legume in Quebec. It is also the legume most thoroughly tested in our trials. Several varieties are superior to the average seed obtained when common, uncertified seed is purchased. *Lasalle* is included in the present recommendations because attempts are being made through the Canadian Forage Seeds Project to multiply seed of this variety. It appears unlikely that we will be faced with a great influx of new red clover varieties suitable under our conditions during the next few years.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Birdsfoot trefoil is still a new crop and the two presently recommended varieties, *Empire* and *Viking*, are likely to remain among the best choices for the next few years. The superior winterhardiness of *Empire* was demonstrated in 1960 at Caplan, Quebec, when it survived while *Viking* and all varieties of alfalfa were winterkilled. Also, a new potential variety selected at Macdonald College from a Russian stock demonstrated good winterhardiness at Caplan and outyielded other varieties at Caplan and at Macdonald College under hay management. However it did not appear much better than *Empire* in a trial under pasture management at Macdonald College. If this variety is licensed and multiplied, it still will be several years before seed becomes generally available.

Timothy

Timothy is one of the less responsive crops to plant breeding. *Climax* again demonstrated its performance over common seed. *Drummond* is of interest and will be considered at the next annual meeting for possible inclusion in the 1963 recommendations. It is still too soon to predict what the private breeders will release. Mediocre varieties may be released and advertised simply because of the volume of timothy seed sold. If this does happen, the Seed Board will be the best source of unbiased information on these varieties.

No varieties of Bromegrass and Orchardgrass are at present recommended, although both crops are being tested and certain varieties probably warrant mention. Lack of winterhardiness limits the use of orchardgrass in our area although some varieties are probably safe nine years out of ten. *Frode* from Sweden is a result of private breed-

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ing and is available now. It has been quite productive in our trials and should prove quite satisfactory if severe winterkilling does not occur. Several varieties of Bromegrass are available which are on the market and have performed much better than the average common seed. *Saratoga* is probably first choice because it has good seedling vigour as well as yielding ability, but *Lincoln*, *Fischer* and *Achenbach* are also quite satisfactory.

Mixtures

The choice of mixtures for hay and pasture seedings is also studied by the Hay and Pasture Committee. A lot of research effort goes into the determination of suitable mixtures and desirable combinations are suggested in the published recommendations. The choice of varieties also is important in choice of mixtures, in the seeding rates used, and in the management practices applied to these mixtures. New varieties may even make new combinations possible. For instance the

breeding of the new perennial ryegrass variety called *Norlea*, which is characterized by improved winterhardiness, makes it necessary to consider the possible use of this grass in our pasture mixtures. This phase of our research needs to be continued and expanded but the extra work necessary for testing the expected influx of new varieties will make this difficult.

It looks as if the efforts of the plant breeders of forage crops will finally bear fruit after many years of frustration in getting their products to the farmer. The choice of the correct variety or strains of these crops is every bit as important as the selection of the suitable breed or strain of livestock. However, the choice of forage crop variety is complicated by the influence of climate, soil, fertility, management and use on these different varieties. Fortunately for the Quebec farmers, the Quebec Seed Board can advise on the choice to suit specific conditions in Quebec. It is now up to the farmer to demand the information he requires and to make full use of this information.

SOW CERTIFIED SEED . . . AND BE SURE!

WHAT IS CERTIFIED SEED?

Certified seed is produced primarily for farmers who wish to improve their crops. It is seed which has been handled under very strict regulations to assure a definite seed variety of high genetic purity and high general quality.

The system under which certified seed is produced is called crop certification. The purpose of this system is to provide a method by which the small quantities of valuable plant breeders' seed can be multiplied through successive generations to produce large quantities of genetically pure seed stocks for farmers at reasonable prices.

Certified Crops are inspected by trained and highly qualified inspectors of the Plant Products Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Certified seed is produced from crops that have met with field standards which are established by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Crops must meet the following standards:

1. The crop must be grown from seed of known and recorded pedigree.
2. Land must be used which would not be a source of contamination to the crop.
3. Provision must be made for adequate separation from sources of contamination of a mechanical mixing or natural pollination nature.
4. The crop must have a high level of freedom from plants of other varieties of the same crop.
5. The crop must have a high level of freedom from plants of other kinds of crops.
6. The crop must have a high degree of freedom from certain weeds and must not contain any uncontrolled, prohibited noxious weeds.

Before Certified seed is bagged, tagged, sealed and offered for sale, it is subjected to extensive processing and tests.

All certified seed is cleaned and in many cases treated with recommended chemicals which protect from harmful organisms which may be on the seed or in the soil. Also, germination tests and a content analysis are conducted on samples drawn from every lot of seed which is considered for certification. These tests are conducted in laboratories and seed houses by highly trained specialists.

Two grades of certified seed are available . . . CANADA CERTIFIED NO. 1 and CANADA CERTIFIED NO. 2 Seed that is sold under the name "Certified" must

meet the grade standards published in the Regulations of the Canada Seeds Act. This is required by law.

Most seed dealers, elevator agents and many seed growers have certified seed for sale. Purchase of certified seed protects your investment. Seed used is probably the most important factor in a crop's ability to earn profit.

NEW OAT VARIETY: GLEN

Ottawa, January 25, 1961—Glen, the oat variety recommended for Quebec in 1959, has proved suitable for most regions in the province, states F. M. Gauthier of the Canada Department of Agriculture's research station at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Glen yields well, has good grain quality and has medium resistance to disease and to lodging.

The variety was developed at Macdonald College from a cross between Ajax, giving adaptability and early maturity, and Roxton, giving the high yielding trait.

Glen straw is medium in length and strength but is not recommended where lodging is a problem. It is not as resistant to disease as Garry but is resistant to the more common races of stem rust and to a large number of races of crown rust. Since it is somewhat susceptible to smut, seed treatment is recommended.

Its resistance to shattering and its early maturity make Glen suit-

able for seeding with Parkland or York barley when mixed grain is desired.

* * *

SEED DRILL SURVEY REJECTS HALF OF SEED USED BY QUEBEC FARMERS

In the spring of 1958 inspectors collected seed samples from farmers in the counties of Chateauguy, Iberville and St. Jean. Of the 617 samples taken, 150 were home grown while 107 came from commercial sources or directly from another farm. The proportion of purchased seed was therefore 17.4%. In the table below, the quality of home-grown seed is compared with that of seed from other sources.

Classification of Seed According to Origin:

Of 510 samples of home-grown seed— (153 or 30% graded No. 1); (52 or 10.1% graded No. 2); (64 or 12.5% graded No. 3); (241 or 47.3% graded Rejected).

Of 107 samples of seed other than home-grown— (56 or 52.3% graded No. 1); (13 or 12.1% graded No. 2); (4 or 3.7% graded No. 3); (34 or 31.8% graded Rejected).

The superiority of the purchased seed is quite marked and it would be even more so if all the purchasers had bought certified seed. It should be noted that almost one-half of the home-grown seed was rejected, mainly because it contained weed seeds or germinated poorly. About one-third of the purchased seed was rejected.

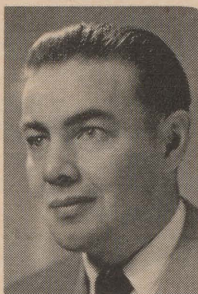
Importance of the Right Variety



Above is a picture of seed trial at Macdonald College. At left Vernal Alfalfa. At right dandelions where another variety was killed out by our winters.

Role of Canadian Seed Growers' Association

by **W. L. SHANNON**,
Secretary Canadian Seed Growers
Association.



In its inception in 1904, the C.S.G.A. was a crop improvement organization designed to encourage farmers to improve cereal crop seeds. At that time, improvement was made mainly by selection of superior plants from large plant populations.

Plant breeding by public institutions as it is known today, was at that time something for the future. Fortunately for Canada, Sir Charles E. Saunders was carrying on at that time a new system of crop improvement involving not only selection out of mass plant populations, but also controlled cross varieties of material garnered from all over the world. This resulted in the production of the Marquis variety of hard red spring wheat which was to revolutionize the plant breeding and seed production techniques of the day.

At that time, seed growers were expected to assist nature in the selection of superior types out of mass populations. Between 1910 and 1938, a gradual transition took place. By 1938, plant breeders using techniques far superior to the innovations of Sir Charles Saunders, were producing varieties in public institutions. No clear cut technique had been developed for the multiplication of these new varieties.

It was at this time that The Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the Canada Department of Agriculture recognized that specialization was the key to the future. Insofar as those crops which are ordinarily referred to as cereal crops were concerned, public plant breeders undertook the production of the necessary new varieties and The Canadian Seed Growers' Association undertook the multiplica-

(Continued on page 17)

To Talk of Many Things

TREAT EWES WITH CARE

If your ewes have had trouble at lambing time, you may give them a good stimulant. Sheepmen have found that hot coffee with corn syrup is very effective in overcoming difficulties at lambing time, particularly those ewes that have had trouble before. Another thing to remember about lambing time is the feeding of good hay. If possible, the best hay should be saved for this time as it stimulates the appetite and increases milk production. It should be fed freely. In addition to this feed a small amount of grain consisting of whole oats with a little bran and/or linseed meal. At all times fresh water and salt should be available.

CHOKE CHERRY TREES CAN BE DANGEROUS

The choke cherries on your farm may be a greater potential hazard than just being a nuisance. Spring is the time to pull them out and get rid of them. Choke cherry trees when damaged by frost form a cyanide poison in the leaves. It takes only a handful of these wilted leaves to kill a cow, or six or seven sheep.

by John ELLIOTT

Agricultural Fieldman



CUT HAY EARLY

Next time you feed the cows take a good look at the hay. This coming year you may be able to avoid some mistakes in the hay-making operation. If the hay looks woody it is probably because it was cut too late. If the leaves have shattered or fallen off it is a good sign that again cutting was too late or that the hay was baled when too dry. Hay that shows these characteristics certainly cannot be classified as good hay. In such cases the protein content is very low, resulting in an outlay of more money in feeding expensive supplements. Plan to cut your hay earlier this year.

Up and Over



Shown above is a sled equipped with hydraulic cylinders which can be unloaded by the tractor driver without getting off the tractor. It was built by Mr. Léonard St. Jean, who claims that using this sled, two men are able to move manure from the barns to the field in less than half the time required when a conventional sled is used.

The platform of the sled is raised higher than in the conventional double sled. It is connected to the sled mounting by an iron bar along one side on which it pivots. Hydraulic cylinders, well braced, are placed so that with a flick of his wrist, hydraulic power unloads the sled for the tractor driver. Mr. St. Jean, who works on the Stock Farm at Macdonald College, built the sled, unaided, in his spare time with his own tools. He estimates costs at less than \$100.00; most of which went to buy metal plate required to brace the cylinders. The hydraulic cylinders were borrowed for the winter from other equipment on the farm.

Let's Do Something About School Drop-Out



by Roland GREENBANK, Huntingdon. Mr. Greenbank is a parent, taxpayer, farmer and teacher. He has taught High School for five years and has some constructive suggestions to offer on school drop-out.

The Huntingdon-Ormstown-Howick region is considered to be one of the foremost dairy farming regions of Eastern Canada. Three consolidated schools serving the Chateauguay Valley area boast a school population of upwards of 1100, and yet in these three schools only three farm boys successfully completed their high school education last year. Admittedly, figures for a single year do not tell the whole story, but in this particular instance they serve to emphasize the alarming situation prevalent not only in this particular area but rather throughout rural Quebec. Farm boys, especially those who intend to remain in the rural community, either as farmers or in related lines of work, are not finishing school. There can be no single reason given for this.

Drop-out in the high schools is not an original topic, nor is it a situation peculiar to rural schools. It is a problem that is plaguing authorities all across the country. Let's consider however, the local situation, some probable reasons for it and a possible solution.

During the past 21 years consolidation of the small school units has been virtually completed. As a result it is possible to offer at the rural high schools an academic program similar to that available in the city school. School commissions have been encouraged to provide facilities and teachers to prepare students for university or other training beyond the secondary school level. This is commendable as well as necessary. We must always attempt to provide opportunities for those with the ability and the initiative to further their education. I feel however, there should be alternative programs for the majority of our young people who are not able to succeed in the academic course.

I say, "able to succeed", knowingly. We are told that only a small minority of the population has the ability to achieve a university de-

gree. Thus it is reasonable to assume that only a percentage can fulfill the requirements for entrance to a university. The present program, then, can only be successfully completed by a few because it is too exacting.

The drop-out is most noticeable at the 7, 8, 9 grade level. Many boys leave school at this level because they are needed at home. It is an extremely difficult thing to convince a farmer and his son of the value of staying in school to learn Ancient History, Algebra and French Verbs, in this time of the cost-price squeeze, scarcity of farm help and expanding dairy herds.

The unfortunate inequality that exists here is the fact that in the past 20 years, due to the cost of consolidation, farm school taxes have increased four-fold, and yet the farmer's son is often going home with little more than he could have learned in the elementary school, and it is not altogether his own fault. The present course is only of value indirectly to those who intend to remain on the farm.

Recently in Montreal, at the opening of a new high school an official of the Montreal board remarked that it is necessary today to provide for students of varying needs and capacities through the introduction of technical and commercial courses in the secondary school. It is time to consider something of the same sort for our rural young people. True, an attempt was made in the mid 40's to introduce an agricultural course in the high schools, but this plan has failed, chiefly because it did not go far enough. Instead of agriculture as one subject on the curriculum there is a need for a comprehensive program. This would be intended to meet the needs of the boy who has the inclination and the opportunity to operate a farm.

This program would not lead to university entrance as the present academic curriculum does. It would

be an end in itself, a preparation for life in the rural community. It would not need to be a "soft" course or "second rate" education as some traditionalists would like us to believe. On the contrary, it would be a first rate education for those who are at present getting second rate education from a system which is not geared to their level.

Starting at the grade eight level, a series of courses should be introduced for those boys who are not doing well in the academic program and for those who elect this alternative. These courses should be rather more practical than theoretical and place more emphasis on reading and the spoken word than is now the case. While English, French, history and math should remain on the curriculum considerable time should be spent on Agriculture and Farm Mechanics.

In the Chateauguay Valley there should be a sufficient number of farm boys in school at any one time to justify such a program as outlined above provided they all attended school in the same place. Consolidation has been a costly undertaking in the recent past and it has been pointed out that the greatest single cost is that of salaries paid to teachers, particularly in the high schools. With our relatively small consolidated schools the cost of teaching a pupil Trigonometry or Physics at the senior high school level is extra-ordinarily high because of the small number of pupils handled by each teacher. Further consolidation would permit the necessary broadening of the curriculum including the special farm program but would not increase school costs as much as might be expected. Instead, high priced specialist teachers would be used more efficiently.

The adoption of the above measures would contribute a good deal toward the reduction in the number of drop-outs in our rural high schools.

Farmers in the News



Around table from left: Lawson Corrigan, Cyril Dahms, (absent Rudy Dallenbach), Quebec Farmers' Association delegation; Roméo Martin, Roger Perreault, representing La Coopérative Fédérée; L. P. Poulin, Jean Lemoyne, Lionel Sorel, delegation representing the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs at CFA meeting.

C. F. A. Suggests Farmers Must Control Farm Marketing

"Effective Planning and Stabilization of Prices and controlled marketing of agricultural products must be achieved." Farmer delegates representing farmers in all provinces of Canada, except Newfoundland, arrived at this conclusion while attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in Ottawa recently. They noted that "Competing with one another for a market insufficiently large to support them all, farmers in North America have produced the abundance that has lowered prices and has caused a transfer of a significant percentage of their numbers to other employment. The end of this process is not yet in sight."

The delegates went on to agree that "the end is for farmers themselves to achieve effective national control, planning and stabilization in the marketing of agricultural products by bold and sweeping action in the further development of agricultural co-operatives and producer marketing boards. State direction and control of marketing is sometimes desirable as in the case of grain, and the state must have a co-operative and supporting role to play in such matters as price supports and agricultural legislation. Overall planning and control by the state is not the objective of farm policy".

Although some delegates argued that there is a strong case for income transfers to agriculture—subsidies and support prices—others

pointed out that government subsidies bring government controls and also introduce political factors into the problem. With these points in mind, the delegates agreed that the Federation should develop policies and programmes that will as far as possible, eliminate the need for government subsidization and government regulation of agriculture. They suggested that such programmes should include greater organized direction and co-ordination of agricultural marketing and production and greater control over price levels by farmers. To do this the delegates believe that there is a need to adopt a national and regional approach to the marketing of farm products which would make it possible to co-ordinate production programmes with market outlets, and thus to stabilize and improve prices and income, while at the same time not creating a rigid and flexible farm economy.

The delegates did agree that a system of government price guarantees and production quotas would be almost unworkable. There was also general agreement that the family farm could continue to hold its place as an efficient and typical unit of farm production provided the operator is able to make changes to meet the demands of efficiency as agriculture progresses. A third major point of agreement was that control of marketing of farm products should be retained by producers. With this in mind the Federation will study ways and means by

which Co-operatives and Producer Boards may control marketing and co-ordinate production, in so far as it is possible, with the needs of markets.

The meeting which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was a cheerful one in spite of all the problems with which agriculture is now faced. Greetings were received from many organizations and governments congratulating the Federation on its contributions to National Farm Policy and its promotion of International programmes of benefit to all humanity. Besides the major policy statement mentioned above, the meeting also dealt with some ninety-eight resolutions sent in by member-bodies in the different provinces. Dr. H. H. Hannan was re-elected president for the coming year. Following the meeting the CFA presented its opinions to the government.

SALES OF LA COOPERATIVE FEDEREE DE QUEBEC REACHED NEW HIGH

The provincial wholesale farm co-operative did a record \$116,700,000 of business in 1960. Sales of livestock and meat accounted for 37% of this total while dairy products and other farm products accounted for 30%. 33% of the volume was in farm supplies.

In his report to the members, President Bellemare, who is a farmer from Yamachiche, stated that the report of the Fédérée reflects the conditions of agriculture in 1960. The decline in swine production affected both the sales of feed and the sales of dressed pork products. However this decline was more than overcome by increases



Mr. Raynald Ferron, General Manager, Coopérative Fédérée.

in the sales of petroleum and fertilizer products.

Speaking of changes in agriculture, President Bellemare stated: "The present evolution of agriculture, which is certainly going to continue, has not created the problem of the survival of the family farm, but very definitely it has laid down the conditions of survival. Your officers, who are all, as most of you, the operators of family farms, are convinced that this type of operation is going to survive. Its value, economic and social, cannot be denied. This form of operation permits, we know, a rational and efficient utilization of all resources: land, buildings, equipment, livestock and labour, and can assure the production of food and raw materials as abundant, and of as good a quality as any other method of operation, and at no higher cost."

"In our opinion this statement holds, and will hold true, for the whole agriculture of the Province. We believe that the family farm, which ought not to be confused with the residential or part-time farm, can provide an adequate living for its operator, particularly if he makes full use of the tools he possesses, such as his co-operatives. Improvements in the methods of production and management of our farms as well as in the organization and progressive administration of our co-operative services appear to us to be indispensable conditions of survival, but also ones which are easily attainable if we so wish."

General Manager, Raynald Ferron, urged farmers to make use of their co-operatives. He pointed out that although farm income in Quebec is low, the future remains encouraging because agricultural production with very few exceptions, is not equal to the needs of the

(Continued on page 22)



Mr. Adélard Bellemare, President, Co-opérative Fédérée.

Gets bacteria counts less than 6,000 with Gillett's Lye!

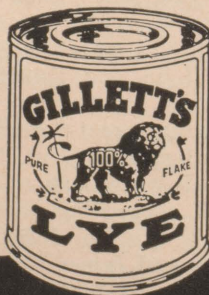
Bill Hamilton of Carrickfergus, Ontario keeps a herd of 70 purebred Holsteins, and sells to the fluid milk market. Naturally, low bacteria counts are of prime concern to Mr. Hamilton. Using a cleanser and a solution of Gillett's Lye, here is how he is achieving remarkably low bacteria counts, averaging between 3,000 and 6,000.



Preparing Solution. Mr. Hamilton prepares a solution of Gillett's Lye by dissolving two level tablespoons in a gallon of water. He uses this solution to clean and disinfect his milk pipeline. Lye causes no troublesome foam, and bacteria can't escape.



Rubber Inflation Stored In Solution until next milking. Lye solution kills bacteria on the surface and in the pores of rubber. It extracts fat in the pores, thus helps inflations keep shape and tension, resulting in longer life.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on the Lye Method of caring for milking machines and rubberware, write to Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

IN REGULAR SIZE AND MONEY-SAVING 5 LB. CANS.

Fordyce Corner History

by Mrs. J. B. MOORE and Mrs. M. MASON, Cowansville, as narrated by Mrs. Mason to the History Class at Cowansville Community School.

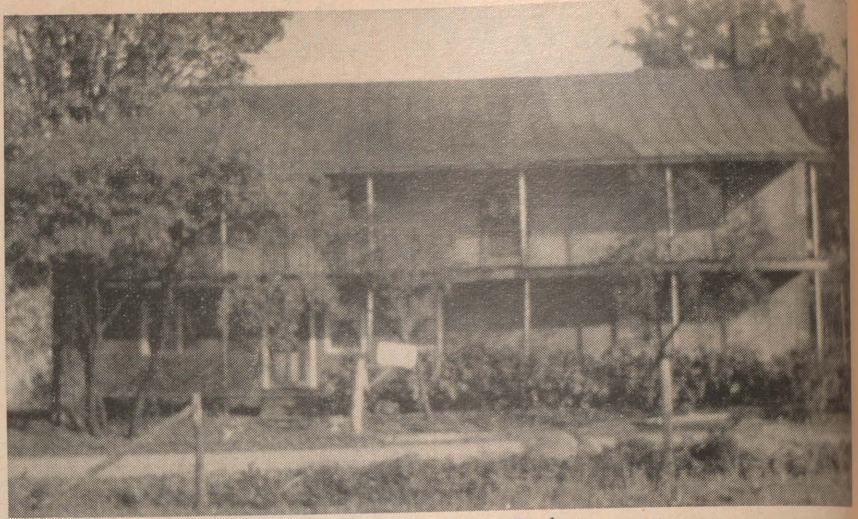
I thought perhaps I would tell you something of the early History of John Fordyce, who was my husband's great-great great grandfather, and who gave his name to the community which lies about two miles west of Cowansville on Highway No. 40.

First, we shall let our minds travel back to the year 1552 in the county of Antrim, Ireland when on July 3rd, Hugh Fordyce married Mary Conyngham of Kilbirnie, County of Ayr, Scotland. In due time five children were born to them, and in 1635 their grandson Samuel Fordyce had to take out new patents to land as the entire County of Antrim was forfeited to the Crown. In 1704 Samuel's grandson John was born, and when he grew to manhood he and his brother James went to Perthshire, Scotland where other members of the Fordyce clan lived. He married Edith Taylor and they with his brother Jas. emigrated to the New World, and settled in Mass. Their son John was born June 4th, 1734, and he married Elizabeth Stanton, and they moved to Maine.

Tradition has it that he was a Tory, and the climate during the Revolutionary War became uncomfortably warm for anyone with a Tory sentiment, and he was living in great fear of life and property.

He went outside one night for an armful of wood, and hearing an unusual noise at the back of the buildings he became suspicious that the enemy were after him, so he did not go back into the house, but escaped in the darkness and went into Nova Scotia.

It was reported that he had been killed, and as his wife never heard from him, after some time she married again to a man by the name of Porter, and they had one daughter Annie. After the close of the War, John Fordyce returned to his former home. It was a surprise party of the Enoch Arden style. After a consultation with Porter it was mutually agreed that they would let Elizabeth make her choice. She decided to return to



Home built by James Fordyce.

John, so they went back to Nova Scotia. When her daughter Annie grew up she married Daniel Rust, who was an uncle of Lorenzo Dow, the first travelling preacher in Dunham Township.

In the Nova Scotia Archives records show that in 1784 John Fordyce received a grant of Land containing 500 acres in King's County, N. S. Part of the grant reads as follows: "A tract of land leading from Chignecto River to Cumberland to run 144 chains of the road east, thence north 63 chains to Cumberland road, being Lots 21, 22 and 23. Allowance being made for all such roads as may hereafter be deemed necessary to pass through the same, being all wilderness land.

Provided the grantees, within three years for every fifty acres of plantable land, clear and work three acres, or drain three acres of swamp. And to keep upon every fifty acres three neat cattle, erect a dwelling-house at least 20 ft. in length and 16 ft. wide. Yearly at the Feast of St. Michael two shillings for every 100 acres, the same to commence and be payable from the Feast of St. Michael which shall first happen after the expiration of ten years from the date hereof, June, 1784, and that the grantees defend the authority of the King in his Parliament."—This land lies ten miles from Amherst, N. S., and is on the Bay of Fundy. In Sept. 1785 a daughter Sarah was born to John and Elizabeth Fordyce. This girl became my husband's great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin Sargent. Nine children in all were born to John and Elizabeth. According to the "History of King's Co. N.S." in June 1798 John and James Fordyce were among the inhabitants of Parrsboro Township who made "volun-

tary contributions for the support of the King's Government and for carrying on the present just and necessary war."

In 1880 John and James Fordyce came to Dunham Township and received a grant of 200 acres of land from the Government in the 7th range of Dunham. They built small log houses west of where the large home now stands owned by Mrs. Hooper. We have no record of when this house was built, but we do have a copy of a petition that James Fordyce presented to the Government in July, 1811 asking for a lease of the clergy lot No. 25 in the 7th range of Dunham. As John Fordyce died in 1808 we must presume that the present house was built by James. John's daughter Sarah who had married Benjamin Sargent lived two miles west of her parents (where Albert Moyman now lives) and told her children how the wolves howled about their cabin home in N.S. A granddaughter of John's, Susannah Fordyce, born here in 1806, told her children how the home built on a corner of three roads (now known as Fordyce Corner) was a stopping place for stage drivers traveling from St. Johns to Frelighsburg and Vt. There was a huge and rough fireplace around which the driver and men passengers would spend the night.

On July 9th, 1829, a school-house was built across the road from the Fordyce farm; it was put in operation by the proprietors of the said school. It was supported by the said proprietors, each person paying in proportion to his number of scholars, the average number of pupils being 25. Books used were Marshall's spelling-book, English reader, the New Testament, Adam's

(Continued on page 17)

The Country Lane

A PATCH OF OLD SNOW

There's a patch of old snow in a corner
That I should have guessed
Was a blow-away paper the rain
Had brought to rest.

It is speckled with grime as if
Small print overspread it,
The news of a day I've forgotten —
If I ever read it.

— Robert FROST

STANDARDIZATION

When, darkly brooding on this Modern Age,
The journalist with his marketable woes
Fills up once more the inevitable page
Of fatuous, flatulent, Sunday-paper prose;

Whenever the green aesthete starts to whoop
With horror at the house not made with hands
And when from vacuum cleaners and tinned soup
Another pure theosophist demands

Rebirth in other, less industrial stars,
Where huge towns thrust up in synthetic stone
And films and sleek miraculous motor-cars
And celluloid and rubber are unknown;

When, from his vegetable Sunday-school,
Emerges with the neatly maudlin phrase
Still one more Nature poet, to rant and drool
About the 'standardization of the race',

I see, stopping among her orchard trees,
The old, sound Earth, gathering her windfalls in,
Broad in the hams and stiffening at the knees,
Pause, and I see her grave, malicious grin.

For there is no manufacturer competes
With her in the mass production of shapes and things.
Over and over she gathers and repeats
The cast of a face, a million butterfly wings.

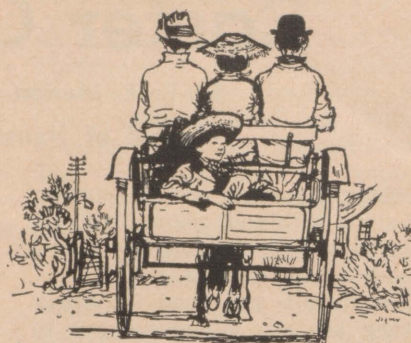
She does not tire of the pattern of a rose,
Her oldest tricks still catch us by surprise,
She cannot recall how long ago she chose
The streamline hulls of fish, the snail's long eyes.

Love still pours into its ancient mould
The lashing seed that grows to a man again,
From whom by the same processes unfold
Unending generations of living men.

She has standardized his ultimate needs and pains;
Lost tribes in a lost language mutter in
His dreams; his science is tethered to their brains;
His guilt merely repeats Original Sin;

And beauty standing motionless before
Her mirror sees behind her, mile on mile,
A long queue in an unknown corridor,
Anonymous faces plastered with her smile.

— A. D. HOPE



WINTRY WEATHER

*We hear outside the howling wind;
We turn the thermostat up higher.
With food in frig or safely tinned
For cosy meals before the fire,
With telephone to do our bidding,
A few such bitter, stormy days
(Bar driving hazards, such as skidding)
Lend sweet repose to busy ways,
Give time for reading and reflection.
And, should this weather call forth tears,
Let us arise from our dejection:
Compare our lot with the pioneers'!*

Olive Sanborn RUBENS

EVENING IN A SUGAR ORCHARD

From where I lingered in a lull in March
Outside the sugar-house one night for choice,
I called the fireman with a careful voice
And bade him leave the pan and stoke the arch:
"O fireman, give the fire another stoke,
And send more sparks up chimney with the smoke."
I thought a few might tangle, as they did,
Among bare maple boughs, and in the rare
Hill atmosphere not cease to glow,
And so be added to the moon up there.
The moon, though slight, was moon enough to show
On every tree a bucket with a lid,
And on black ground a bear-skin rug of snow.
The sparks made no attempt to be the moon.
They were content to figure in the trees
As Leo, Orion, and the Pleiades.
And that was what the boughs were full of soon.

— Robert FROST

"Democracy in Canada is more than the right to vote:
it is more than national self-government. Democracy
is a way of living for free and upright people who take
pride in governing not only their country but them-
selves.

It is natural to feel that things happening in the world
are so big that the individual gets lost in the maze of
complex problems and issues. But those who wish to
remain democratic freemen will not give way to fatalism
of the multitude which is the mark and symbol of
tyrannies. The fundamental principle of democracy is
that decision and direction and action do not come
down from the rulers but up from millions of John
Smiths. In a democracy, personal effort is significant."

Newsletter, Royal Bank of Canada

Easter Candies

by Prof. Marion ZARKADAS,
School of Household Science.

Easter is just around the corner, and along with your plans for Easter cooking why not include a few special Easter candies.

The utensils you need for candy making are not numerous, but to ensure uniformly good results a candy thermometer is recommended. These thermometers are not expensive and will soon repay their cost in successful candy. Experience can teach you to know when candy is done either by its appearance or by the feel, or by the cold water test, but in gaining this experience you may lose much material and time.

The saucepan you choose is also important. It should be smooth, because any rough spots may cause the candy to stick and burn, and it should be of proper size for the candy being made. Remember that all candy "boils up" and space should be allowed for this.

Wooden spoons are good because they do not become too hot to handle and candy is more easily beaten with a strong spoon.

For measuring use standard spoons and cups and make all measurements level.

The first recipe is for Orange Creams, which are a type of fudge, and in order for any fudge to be very smooth and easily cut a few simple rules should be followed.

When the ingredients have been put into the pot they should be well stirred until the mixture be-

gins to boil. The next step is to wrap a piece of cheesecloth around the tines of a fork, wet the cloth and wipe all the crystal down from the sides of the pot and then let the candy continue to boil to the temperature. When the temperature has been reached, remove the pot from the stove gently, and place it away from the stove, but not in a draught and do not cool it in cold water. Wait until the candy in the pot has reached 110°F or is just slightly warm to the touch before you beat it. (Patience is a virtue here, but if the candy is beaten while hot, large crystals will form and the fudge will be grainy). Beat the cooled candy with a wooden spoon and as soon as it begins to lose its shine pour it out quickly into a buttered pan.

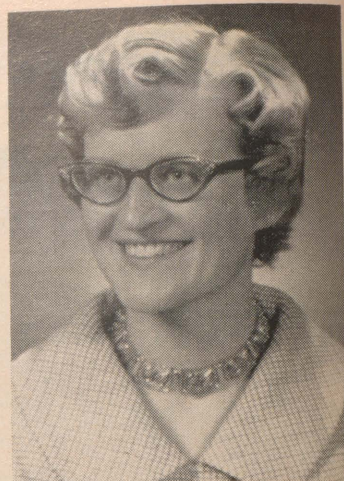
If you follow these instructions you should have no trouble making perfect fudge every time. Good luck with the Orange Creams.

Orange Creams

Mix in a saucepan and stir to blend.

- 1 tablespoon butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup evaporated milk
- 2 cups granulated sugar

When the mixture begins to boil wipe down the crystals from the sides of the pot with a piece of cheesecloth wrapped around the tines of a fork. Cook, stirring frequently, to 235°F or until a few



drops form a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Cool to 110°F (lukewarm).

Stir in:

- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated orange rind

Beat until the mixture begins to lose its shine and becomes thicker. Turn quickly into a buttered pan. Mark in squares and press a pecan half in the top of each if desired.

Orange Coconut Creams

After candy is cooled, stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely cut shredded coconut with the orange juice and rind and proceed as above.

The children will love to help you with the next recipe for Easter Bunnies. But if you are making them while the children are out make only half the recipe the first time so you will have time to shape the bunnies before the mixture hardens.

Easter Bunnies

Have ready in a large bowl:

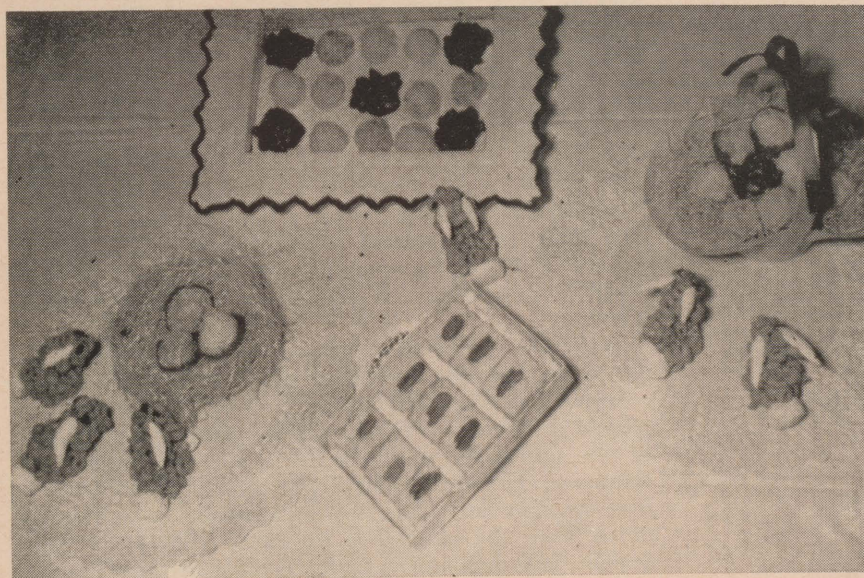
- 7 cups popped corn or Cheerios

Mix in a saucepan:

- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup water
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup light corn syrup
- 1 tsp. salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter

Cook to 250°F or until a few drops form a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from heat. Stir in: 1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour in thin stream over the popped corn or the cereal, stirring constantly to mix well. Shape quickly, with buttered hands, into balls, one small one for the head and a larger one for the body, and stick them together.

Decorate with marachino cherry pieces for the eyes, slices of marshmallow for the ears and half a



YUM! YUM!

marshmallow for the tail. If they do not stick too well just mix up a tiny bit of butter icing and stick the decorations on with that. Makes 12 to 15 bunnies.

The last recipe is an uncooked type of candy which is very pretty and is certainly quick and easy to make:

Coconut Cones

- Melt in saucepan.....
- ¼ cup butter
- Blend in.....
- 2 cups icing sugar
- ¼ cup evaporated milk
- Gradually stir in.....
- 3 cups dessicated coconut or finely cut shredded.

Drop from a teaspoon onto a buttered baking sheet or onto paper. Shape into cones with the fingers.

To make these really special divide the candy into 3 bowls and to one add red food colouring and peppermint flavouring to taste, to one add yellow and lemon flavouring and to the last add green colouring and almond flavour. Be careful not to add too much coloring or flavour. This candy can then be formed into cones.

Chocolate Coconut Cones

If desired the bottoms of the cones may be dipped in melted semi-sweet chocolate which has been melted and cooled to 90°F, or just below lukewarm. Twirl the bottoms of the Coconut cones in the chocolate and place on a cooling rack which has been covered with waxed paper. Let set until chocolate hardens.

If there is any chocolate left in the pot add a few peanuts and raisins to the chocolate, and drop this mixture from a teaspoon onto waxed paper.

* * *

Mars has started moving farther away from the earth again. Don't know as we blame it, either.

* * *

Role of Canadian *from page 10*

tion of the breeder seed developed by the Public institutions. That this has been one of the most successful partnerships in history is now a matter of record.

During this period of development, the Association became concerned with the development and multiplication of vegetable, forage,

tobacco and grain corn crops. It is probably not important to record the actual dates when these programs came into effect. Sufficient to say, they followed the pattern already established for the cereal crops.

With this brief summary of forty years development, it is fair to undertake the assessment of the role of the C.S.G.A. in the modern Canadian seed industry.

Two factors dominate the picture today. One is that the Canadian seed grower is no longer a plant breeder for any of the crops granted pedigree by the C.S.G.A. at the present time. The second point is that the majority of seed growers today do not process the seed which they produce. In other words, the responsibility of The Canadian Seed Growers' Association today, rests largely in the field of multiplication. All other factors of seed production are handled by specialists, i.e., plant breeders, seed processors and seed distributors.

As The Canadian Seed Growers' Association was developing to its modern level, so were the other organizations and factors involved in the production of seed of high quality and varietal purity.

Today, most of the seed of pedigreed status utilized in Canada and the United States, is produced in areas which will yield high production and high quality as well as varietal purity. For this reason, it is of prime importance that procedures and techniques over the whole of the North American continent be relatively standardized. Specialization has entered and affected the seed trade as well as all other industries. Consequently, the Canadian seed grower of today is a specialist in seed production in those areas most suited for the production of particular crops. The seed grower has a major responsibility in maintaining the varietal characteristics which were transferred to him as a sacred trust by the plant breeders and it is his responsibility and duty to maintain these characteristics until they are delivered to the ultimate consumer.

There has been an increasing development in recent years for private institutions, either at home or abroad to develop desirable and necessary crop varieties. This will not change the seed grower's role. He must in the future provide the same service for private varieties as he has become accustomed to provide for public varieties in the years since the C.S.G.A. was first initiated in 1898.

Fordyce Corner *from page 14*

Arithmetic. Teachers were Sally Fordyce and Nathaniel Chadsey. Trustees of this school were Rev. Chas. Caleb Cotton, A. Brown, Stevens Baker and Leonard Brown. This school served the residents until 1866; it was also used for church services.

The old Fordyce home was handed down from one generation to another, the eldest child in each generation living here. In 1907 a Post-Office was established in the old home, and served the community until rural mail carriers began to do the job. Mrs. Henry Tilson was the Post-Mistress. She was the great-granddaughter of James Fordyce, and the last one to live at the old home.

It was not until 1941 that a deed was ever given for this farm when it was sold to George Hooper by Mr. Tilson.

There are many descendants of John and James Fordyce living in Quebec Province, but none bearing the Fordyce name.

There are many in the U.S. and Ontario bearing this name. Among these—James Fordyce is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. N. Y. He is the great-great grandson of John and Elizabeth. Norman Strickland, Q.C., is a prominent lawyer in Toronto, Dr. A. E. Joyal is Dean of Fresno State College, Cal. The latter two are great-great grandsons of Jas.

Sources of Information:—
"Thos. Jefferson Room of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C." "Arthur Aylsworth and his Descendants." "Genealogy of Fordyce Family by Gustave Anjou." Public Archives of Canada. Nova Scotia Archives.

The Quebec Seed *from page 5*

grain. All these varieties have been thoroughly tested against many other available varieties, and as the result of such comparisons have been chosen as being the most recommendable.

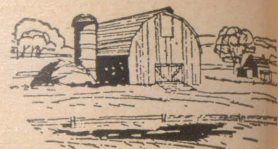
The Seed Board Recommendations could surely be very useful to you for the choice of the different varieties of field crops, and of the hay and pasture mixtures that will be the most suitable for your specific conditions.

You can get the "Quebec Seed Board Recommendations" either from your local agronomist or from the: "Publication Branch — Department of Agriculture — Parliament Building — Quebec".



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



Semi-Annual Meeting Report

by Mrs. Joyce GILCHRIST.

THE Semi-Annual Board meeting of the Q.W.I. was held on Jan. 27, 28 at the Y.W.C.A. in Montreal.

A meeting of County Presidents, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. E. Gilchrist, was held on Friday morning. Many problems were discussed and the opinion was that a meeting of this kind was most beneficial to County representatives.

Several items on the agenda were considered before the Joint Conference with the Montreal Council of Women. In her Program Report Mrs. Ellard told of the many duties carried out on behalf of the Q.W.I.: Attendance at the funeral of Miss A. Pritchard, Bursaries presented at Macdonald College, the Eastern Ontario Convention, the trip to Temiskaming, an interview with Dr. Mercier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and of course a heavy correspondence.

Miss Holmes was most enthusiastic about the new branches formed as a result of the Temiskaming trip, and it is hoped that some of our Indian friends will attend the Leadership Course. She also reported on the many duties carried on in our busy Q.W.I. Office.

Reports were given by Miss McOuatt and Miss Runnells, and our new technician, Mrs. Wells was introduced and welcomed to the Q.W.I.

The Treasurer Report was presented by Mrs. Beattie, who urged branches to send in their dollars for the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship Fund. Q.W.I. seals are available from Mrs. Beattie, and are good for Publicity.

The Joint Conference, an annual feature of the Semi-Annual, once again provided an opportunity for the two groups to discuss common projects and problems. Mrs. Ellard, Q.W.I. President, and Mrs. Abbott Council President, co-chaired the meeting, and mention was made that this meeting was unique in Canada, and of great value to both groups.

Mrs. Swift of the M.C.W. was the first speaker, her subject be-

ing Water Pollution. She stressed the need for individual action in each particular area, and noted that Health Units will test water. Mrs. David, Agriculture Convenor also spoke on this subject.

Mrs. Monty and Mrs. Ellard dealt with the next subject, Vocational Training. A committee has been set up to investigate this in Quebec, and our main concern is that courses be made more attractive to English-speaking children. We should do all we can to encourage children to stay in school — the unskilled worker is the forgotten man in the labour market.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. David spoke on the Pasteurization of Milk. We are still pressing for legislation on this.

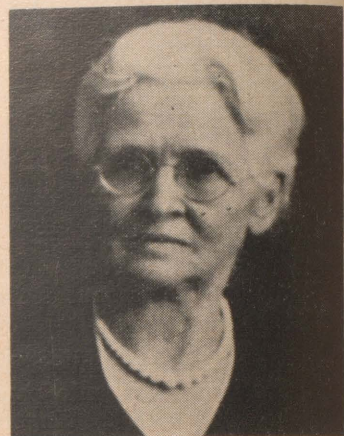
Bilingualism was the next subject, handled by Mrs. Monty. 70% of the children in Quebec take one foreign language, compared with 17% in the States. We should encourage our children to enjoy French by learning along with them. An opportunity was suggested by Mrs. Wallace, who told of successful French classes for adults, held in Sherbrooke County.

Mrs. Winsor spoke eloquently on a subject much in our minds — Hospital Insurance in Quebec. Many details were explained, with the suggestion that the Act will probably be amended at the end of the year.

Continued Next Month



Mrs. Ira Merrifield, Life Member of Eardley WI cutting the 42nd anniversary cake. Mrs. Merrifield has attended every anniversary dinner.



The late Mrs. Geo. Beach, founder and Pres. of Dunham WI; also Provincial Pres. and 1st Vice-Pres. of FWIC.

FROM THE OFFICE

There will be no Handicraft Exhibit at Convention this year. Instead there will be an historical exhibit covering the last 50 years, costumes, etc. and a Memory Room with pictures, clippings, etc. covering the activities of the QWI since the first branch was organized in 1911.

Congratulations to Howick WI who celebrated their 50th anniversary this month.

Note: The advertisement at the foot of our column in the last issue, did not come from this office.

Schedule for County Visits: Mrs. Harvey, Vaudreuil & Jacques-Cartier, May 4, Chat-Huntingdon, May 5; Argenteuil, May 6, Quebec, May 17, Megantic, May 18; Mrs. Ellard Rouville, May 9, Stanstead, May 10, Sherbrooke, May 11, Compton, May 12, Richmond, May 13; Mrs. Ossington — Pontiac, May 3, Gatineau, May 4, Papineau, May 5, Montcalm, May 18; Mrs. McGibbon — Shefford, May 9, Missisquoi, May 10, Brome, May 11, Bonaventure, May 17, Gaspé, May 18.

Special rates for rail fares will be available for delegates coming to Convention. Watch for further notice.

Don't forget list of members for Journal—correcting old lists. Use form supplied unless already sent in. Make sure lists are complete.

Dunham WI Celebrates Golden Anniversary

ON January 27th a beautiful sunny winter's day, motorists passing through the village of Dunham at noon must have thought that time had stood still here for the past 50 years when they approached the old stone United Church of Canada, built here in 1847, and watched ladies hurrying in out of the cold, garbed in fur hats and caps, muffs, short fur jackets and high-buttoned shoes. Just such a scene might have taken place 50 years ago in front of Best's Hall in Dunham, except then the members would have been arriving in horse-drawn sleighs instead of heated automobiles.

Members of the Women's Institutes in the County of Missisquoi gathered here on Friday to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Dunham Institute, which was organized as the first one in the Province of Quebec by Mrs. George Beach in 1911.

On entering the room guests were warmly greeted by members of the Dunham Branch dressed in authentic costumes of 50 years ago. The Hall had been tastefully decorated with streamers in blue and gold, the W.I. colors, potted mums and a large basket of mums with blue bow, from the County W.I. The table was centred with a large three-tiered Birthday cake decorated in blue and gold by Mrs. R. S. Selby; this was flanked by blue candles in gold holders and circled with blue and gold mums.

Mrs. Calvin Harvey, President of Dunham, welcomed the guests and all joined in repeating the Mary Stewart Collect, and Rev. Gustafson pronounced Grace. A bountiful buffet-luncheon was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Wm. McElroy, a charter member, cut the Birthday cake.

Tributes and honors were extended to many members. Corsages of gold roses were presented to Mrs. Wm. McElroy, a charter member, to Mrs. O.C. Selby, a life member, to Mrs. Annie Manson, oldest member, and to Mrs. Gordon Brown, a daughter of the founder.

Greetings and messages of congratulations were read by the secretary Mrs. Junior Harvey. These included messages from the Provincial President, Mrs. Ellard, from the Provincial Publicity Convenor, Mrs. Gilchrist, and many others. Gifts were received from the three other branches of the W.I. in the County.

Mrs. Clarence Martin and Mrs. R. S. Selby, members of the Dunham W.I. were honored with Life Memberships from their branch.

Mrs. William McElroy gave a splendid resume of the work done during the past fifty years by one Dunham W.I. which proved that this Branch was not only the first to be organized, but has remained among the most active during its entire existence.

The County President, Mrs. M. Lewis, expressed her pleasure at being able to bring Greetings from the County on this historic occasion, and told her listeners of many other "firsts" of which Dunham Village can boast, also something of the early history of Mrs. Beach's work in the County and as Provincial President. She also paid tribute to Mrs. Brown and to Mrs. McElroy. Mrs. Junior Harvey sang a lovely solo in tribute to the honored ladies; "My Beautiful Ladies", written in 1911.

Mrs. Gordon Brown, daughter of Mrs. Beach, gave a very worthwhile address on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship", referring to



Formerly Best's Hall, where first WI in Quebec was organized.

the early training and leadership which had been provided by the pioneer members. All joined in singing two hymns, and several popular song hits of 1911 period. Mrs. Jacques Berard and Mrs. Junior Harvey sang an original version of "I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard", with amusing revisions such as "You can't come and borrow my lard" etc. A rehearsal of the skit "The Doing At Dunham" closed the program. Rev. Gustafson very kindly recorded the afternoon's ceremonies by taking movie shots of the proceedings. Mrs. M. F. Cutts acted as pianist.

Mrs. Marcus Doherty was in charge of the Guest-book in which nearly 60 names were recorded. Mrs. Calvin Harvey is to be sincerely congratulated for all the work and planning done by herself and her committee which made this an outstanding event in the life of every W.I. member in the County. Little did Mrs. Beach dream when she organized this Branch, that 50 years later it would be a Member of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, which is the largest organized body of women in the world with a membership of over six million.

The Month With The W.I.

19 Counties have reported this month — a record number — how about keeping it up? Most branches report hearing the highlights of the Semi-Annual meeting in Montreal, and donations were to UNICEF, CARE, USC, the Gift Coupon Plan 400, and to projects to benefit retarded children.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL presented a substantial scholarship to a Grade X pupil, Lindsay Loughren, and prizes were given to a pupil in each class obtaining the highest percentage. Mr. Themens gave a talk on Social Welfare in the district, and a donation was sent to CARE. BROWNSBURG saw slides of a trip to the British Isles, and entertained FRONTIER W. I. DALES-

VILLE held a Military Whist and had a demonstration on tatting and crocheting. Two resolutions are to be sent in as follows: Resolved not to deposit garbage along our highways, and not to put hotel signs etc. right on the road, blocking the vision of traffic. FRONTIER had a talk on the Peace Garden, and enjoyed slides shown by Mrs. Douglas Clarke on a trip to the West Coast. JERUSALEM BETHANY held an auction sale of kitchen utensils to augment funds. Members are to bring a quilt block and a written suggestion for next year's program to the next meeting. Lunch tickets were given to needy children. LACHUTE was entertained by Mr. M. Wilson who showed pictures. PIONEER studied the formation, function and operation of the Q.W.I. also on the 50th Anniversaries



Some of the Dunham W.I. members taken on their 50th Anniversary Party Jan. 27th, 1961. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Oscar Selby; Mrs. Curtis Manson; Mrs. William McElroy, a Charter and Life Member; Mrs. Clarence Martin, a Life Member; Mrs. Marcus Doherty. Back row, left to right: Mrs. J. V. Ellis; Mrs. Alex Greig; Mrs. Calvin Harvey, President of Dunham; Mrs. Rowland Selby, a Life Member; Mrs. Junior Harvey; Mrs. C. Farnam; Mrs. J. Berard; Mrs. L. Childerhouse; Mrs. M. F. Cutts; and Mrs. James Symington; (some of the foregoing in costume).

of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan W.I.s. A box of new and used clothing was packed for the U.S.C. MORIN HEIGHTS welcomed three new members. MILLES ISLES also report a new member, and a discussion on Water Pollution. UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END are busy making quilts.

BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE had a demonstration on book-binding given by Mrs. Alex Irvine. Here's a new roll call "Pay five times your shoe size" (hard on those of us with big feet!) Cod-liver oil capsules are being distributed to local school children. MARCIL is again sponsoring the serving of soup to students at the Shigawake-Port Daniel school. PORT DANIEL presented a Life Membership to Mrs. John Assels, a past president of the branch, and its present Citizenship convenor. A donation was made to the Roman Catholic School towards the purchase of a table for the teacher's room. Mrs. J. Journeau, Publicity convenor, broadcasted over C.H.N.C. and in so doing was the first person to use the new broadcasting station.

BROME:

ABERCORN are making a quilt for the Cecil Memorial Home, and AUSTIN had a discussion on "Operation Bootstraps." KNOWLTON'S LANDING held a record hop, and had a discussion on Citizenship, and SUTTON assisted a family who lost their possessions in a fire. Two quilt tops and 12 pairs of socks were sent to the Red Cross.

CHATEAUGAY-HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD donated Valentines to a children's Hospital, and heard a paper on Education "Let us bring back Child Labor." DEWITTVILLE enjoyed a conducted tour of Zephyr Textiles, at Orms-town. They were shown different types of synthetic fibres, such as Acrilan, Nylon, Terylene etc. A highly successful dance was held in benefit of the Dixville Home for Retarded Children. This branch is going all out on this project, and is obtaining excellent publicity. HEMMINGFORD had a talk and demonstration on bleaching given by Mr. D. B. Woolley and are giving Jubilee broadcasts over C.J.A.D. in Montreal. HOWICK had a talk on "Physio-Therapy" given by Mrs. D. Brady, and each member brought in quilt blocks. HUNTINGDON read a Valentine verse for roll call, and played "Tree Bingo" ORMSTOWN had a discussion on Radio and T.V. programs.

COMPTON:

BURY heard a variety of articles — on National Health Week, the Red Cross drive, a fashion Show featuring materials made in the Eastern Townships, an excerpt from the Journal of 1947 "Getting ready for the Institute Meeting" written by Mrs. F. G. Bennett, and one on Mrs. Van Beekoff, ACWW President. COOKSHIRE's convenors all had interesting papers to read: Mrs. R. G. Hodge, Agriculture, on "The use of bees in Gardens and the distribution of food to other countries, Miss Learned, Education on "A Working Knowledge of English and French by Canadians"; Mrs. Darker, Citizenship, on the UNESCO Gift Coupon Plan, Mrs. Breen, Welfare and Health on Statistical pointers. Mrs. W. Hamilton read a paper on the "Hospitalization Plan". EAST ANGUS enjoyed a card party and social evening. SAWYERVILLE members were taken on a tour of the local high school by the Principal, Mr. Dolloff. Cancer Dressings are now being made by this branch. SCOTSTOWN are also making cancer pads. A food sale was held and members assisted in collecting for the C.N.I.B. A beautiful calendar was received from a W.I. branch in England.

GASPE:

SANDY BEACH entertained members of other branches. Games and contests were enjoyed. YORK are working on a patchwork quilt. A "name the Song" contest was held, and the new program was read.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST had Mrs. Watson, County President as guest speaker, her subject being the growth and activities of the W.I. in the past fifty years. Mrs. H. Ellard, Provincial President was also present, and she told of her trip to Temiskaming. EARDLEY celebrated their 42nd Anniversary. RUPERT are knitting and sewing for the Save the Children Fund. WAKEFIELD had Mr. Ken Winfield of the Lower Gatineau Chamber of Commerce as guest speaker. The rollcall — "My Worst Cooking Failure" brought forth some humorous answers. WRIGHT learned about the "Common Cold" from guest speaker, Miss Margaret Marks. A contest on calories was won by Miss Marks and Mrs. Ralph Stevenson.

JACQUES CARTIER:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE have completed their chair seats for the Tweedsmuir Competition. A quiz

on the Q.W.I. was conducted by Mrs. C. Hill, Publicity Convenor, with prizes for the highest number of points.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS heard a talk on water pollution given by the County President. KINNEAR'S MILLS had a bible quiz and an exchange of home-made Valentines.

MISSISQUOI:

DUNHAM celebrated their 50th Anniversary on January 27th. FORDYCE probably got some original ideas from this rollcall — "If I were a shut-in, how I would like to be remembered." Convenors reported as follows: Agriculture — "Wouldn't know the old Farm" Education — "Hit, Run and Jail"; Home Ec. — the C.A.C. Bulletin, Frozen Milk; and Aluminum; Publicity — "The Vanishing Stickers"; ACWW, and the W.I. from Sea to Sea, and Welfare and Health — "The Battle against Glaucoma". A guest book, suitably inscribed, was presented to Dunham on the occasion of their Anniversary. STANBRIDGE EAST was given a talk on the life of Pauline Johnson, Indian Poetess, in whose honour a stamp will be issued in March.

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER paid a cent for every inch of their hip measurement. An exchange of magazines was held, and a Spelling Match was interesting.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND had another "weighty" roll call — "Guess the weight of your right hand neighbour." Miss Minnie Stamp held a contest on "Initials" DENISON MILLS held a White Elephant Sale and compiled their new program. GORE gave a donation of diapers to the Cecil Memorial Home, and had a demonstration on how to make a bed-shirt for a cancer patient. MELBOURNE RIDGE — Mrs. George Johnston, Citizenship convenor spoke on UNICEF, and Mrs. A Smith, Welfare and Health, on the Cancer Society. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN had a contest on "Old Fashioned Cooking Recipes" with prizes won by Mrs. N. Jameson and Mrs. R. Pariseau. A donation was given to the Hot Lunch Fund at St. Francis High School. RICHMOND HILL sent boxes of candy to the school for retarded children. Patchwork blocks were handed in, also linen for the Cancer Society. SPOONER POND enjoyed a talk by Miss Roberta Parsons on her trip to the United Nations and had a contest on "Medical Knowledge." SHIPTON had a Valentine Cookie contest.

PONTIAC:

CLARENDON entertained Wyman and Bristol at a social evening. Two quilts and clothing were sent to the Brookdale Farm. ELMSIDE heard an address on "Retarded Children" given by Dr. McDowell, explaining how we should and could help. QUYON saw a film of the Fashion Show (male) held by the Institute. Foam rubber articles are to be made. STARKS CORNERS: I.G.A. tapes and Valentine parcels added to the funds. SHAWVILLE had a questionnaire on the Hospital Insurance.

ROUVILLE:

ABBOTSFORD had a Spelling contest conducted by Mrs. Fisk, and a reading on the Anglican Church in Abbotsford given by Miss E. Honey.

SHEFFORD:

GRANBY HILL are working on a quilt. GRANBY WEST told of their most annoying task, and heard a reading by Mrs. E. Labrecque. WATERLOO-WARDEN have completed their chair seats for the Tweedsmuir Competition. Readings were on the trade school, the care of rugs and from the C.A.C. bulletin. A Spelling Bee was enjoyed.

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT sent a box of oranges to a Senior Citizens Home. BELVEDERE presented a Life Membership to Mrs. McGee. Mrs. G. Richards of the Sherbrooke staff spoke on Publicity and cotton was donated for dressings. BROMPTON ROAD catered to a Milk Producers' Supper and worked at the Cancer Dressing Station. MILBY had a very successful Paper Drive, and have also been working on Chair Seats. A paper was read on "Canadian Citizenship over the Years."

STANSTEAD:

AYERS CLIFF presented a Life Membership to Mrs. M. Robertson who has a perfect attendance record for 25 years. BEEBE served a lunch for the Fish and Game Club to 100 people, and STANSTEAD NORTH had an address on Dr. Marus Barbeau and his work among the Indians in B.C. A local family who lost their home by fire was assisted. HATLEY CENTRE are holding a series of card parties, and WAYS MILLS are working for the retarded children's Home in Dixville. HATLEY held a card party, and MINTON discussed the new Hospital Insurance.

TEMISKAMING:

NOTRE DAME DU NORD elected Mrs. McBride as their Agriculture convenor. Miss Agnes Dulude, Welfare and Health convenor gave a talk on "Cleanliness of the body, and clothes". A successful Valentine Dance was held in the Reserve Hall, with prizes for costumes. WINNEWAY bought candy for all the children at Christmastime. A Bingo and a Box-Social were held, raising a good sum for the Treasury.

VAUDREUIL:

HARWOOD awarded the Macdonald High School bursary to Miss Mary Ann Brown. Mr. Gordon Sinclair of Radio Station C.F.O.X. addressed the group and answered questions.



Mrs. Jas. Berry presenting a blanket to Mrs. Wm. Jackson on the occasion of her 50th Wedding anniversary. With Mrs. Jackson are her daughter Mrs. W. E. Smith and her granddaughter Mrs. Gwenn Warwick. All ladies are members of Upper Lachute East End WI.

The College Page

'52 Graduate Reports from Malaya

A very interesting letter from a graduate of Macdonald College, Mr. Mohamed bin Jamil, arrived recently. Mr. Jamil graduated from Macdonald in 1952, in the Engineering option. He is now Deputy Director of Agriculture for Malaya. Since his graduation nine years ago he has been employed by the Department of Agriculture in Malaya and held a number of positions in the Department before becoming Deputy Director. For the information of classmates, Mr. Jamil has three children of which two are now attending school. Our readers will be interested in the following paragraphs which we have taken from Mr. Jamil's letter.

"Our division of Agriculture is divided into Extension Branch, Research Branch, Agronomy Branch, Education Branch and Publications Branch. The Research Branch is again divided into Botany, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Chemistry and Soils Science Divisions. The Agronomy Branch is responsible for field experiment stations and is therefore in charge of Agricultural Experiment Stations for all types of crops. The Education Branch runs a College of Agriculture to give a 3-year course for junior staff of the Department.

Most of our senior staff are foreign-trained, chiefly U.K., N. Zealand and Australia, as we have had no Faculty of Agriculture. However, in a few years' time we ought to produce our graduates, with the establishment of the Department of Agriculture in the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, with the New Zealand assistance under the Colombo Plan. The first batch of graduates should come out in about 2 years' time.

The chief crops of this country are rubber, rice, coconut, oil palms and fruits. Of these, rubber is the most important economic crop as it is one of the two valuable export



Horticulture had the winning booth at the recent Macdonald College Royal. Shown above Mr. Dale Ells, Horticulture Option, with equipment to test food quality. Note the caption "YOUR FUTURE OUR PURPOSE," which was the theme of the Royal.

commodities. Rice is a very important food crop and coconut is a food as well as a commercial crop. Oil palm is another important commercial crop though relatively small in area compared to rubber. Our fruits which are of different varieties are mainly consumed in this country. The Department is responsible for work on crops other than rubber, the latter being the responsibility of a special institute known as the Rubber Research of Malaya.

We have done quite a lot of work in rice—both botanical and agronomic. At present, our average yield per acre is about the highest in S.E. Asia, of comparable conditions. But we don't produce enough for local consumption yet. Obviously, a lot more work has to be done and we are fortunate to get expert assistance from Japan under the Colombo Plan. The Rubber Institute of Malaya has also achieved good results and Malaya today is about the most efficient producer of natural rubber. In mechanization we are proud to say that it is making steady progress, particularly in respect of land preparation. In rice cultivation we are encouraging the small 2-wheeled pedestrian tractors which are convenient for our small rice fields. I must say that we are very backward in dairy though in meat and egg production we are making good progress."

Sales of Coöperative . . .

(Continued from page 13)

province. He stressed the need to balance agricultural production with market requirements.

Addressing the delegates on the present position of agriculture and the development of integration, he stated: "In the face of the present difficulties in agriculture, producers need a greater bargaining power on the market. Because of the development of integration, this additional power will be acquired only in the measure in which they use fully their physical facilities and the services of their co-operatives. And they can do so precisely because they possess in their co-operatives, all the elements essential to this need, be it in the production or the marketing of their farm produce."

In the past 10 years the Coöperative Fédérée has returned over five million dollars to affiliated co-operatives as patronage refunds. This is equivalent to almost \$100 per member for each of the 55,000 farmers who are members of local co-operatives affiliated with the Coöperative Fédérée. During the past year the co-operative moved to new headquarters in the Montreal Metropolitan market and added a modern sausage room to complete meat packing facilities in Montreal. Officers expect both moves to improve the position of the co-operative in the years ahead.

MAKING RECORDS WITHOUT RECORD MAKERS



Joe Lanthier, Master Feeds Farm Manager and Fergy Kilgour, herdsman, check the dairy herd's R.O.P. records.

Over two years ago we reported with some pride on the progress of the young Holstein herd at Master Feeds Farm. This herd was being built up of average priced animals to demonstrate what good management and good feeding could accomplish with unexceptional cows. At that time the herd was 4 years old and the BCA index was milk: 109 and fat: 113.

The latest R.O.P. figures show the progress that has been made by the herd. The BCA index for milk is now, 125 and for fat, 126. This means an average of roughly 13,000 lbs. of milk and 452 lbs. of fat for each of the 34 producing cows on 305-day milking. One cow produced over 18,000 lbs. of milk and four others milked in the 16,000 lbs. range, but the bulk of the production was held to a very even level. Twenty of the cows have been bred in the herd. Thirteen of those

included in the R.O.P. report were two year olds, seven were three year olds.

The Master Feeds Farm did not set out to create a record breaking herd. It feels the results which have been achieved show that profitable dairying can be carried out without high priced animals when the herd is well managed and the feed is right. Master Gainmaker 24% Dairy Concentrate with farm grown grains and Master Dry and Fitting Feed form the backbone of the feeding program. Master 16% Complete Dairy Feed is used when farm grown grains are not available.

Let Master Feeds help you to more profitable dairying. See your Master Dealer today.

Its Results that Count!



THE MACDONALD LASSIE